
Year after year the flow of Civil War books from the press goes on. We have had Statesmen of the Lost Cause, Lincoln and His Generals, Foreigners in the Union Army and Navy, and now more recently Reporters for the Union, which might better have been entitled Army Reporters for the Union, as the amount of space devoted to naval reporting in the book is negligible.

This book is based on a doctoral dissertation written at the University of Chicago under the direction of Avery Craven. Its best feature is its readability. Dr. Weisberger has a greater flair for striking phrases and pithy characterization than many doctoral candidates possess, and few will question the validity of his general conclusion that American newspaper reporting came into its own through the experience in news gathering that the war afforded.

The outstanding defect of the book is its superficiality. Although approximately sixty reporters are listed in the author's index, this is only a small fraction of the total number of Northern army correspondents, and there are some surprising omissions. No mention is made of such outstanding army reporters as S. M. Carpenter, David P. Conyngham, J. E. P. Doyle, Charles H. Farrell, and L. A. Hendricks of the New York Herald; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Adams S. Hill, Elias Smith, and Thomas M. Newbold of the New York Tribune; William Conant Church, Lorenzo L. Crounse, Edward A. Paul, George Forrester Williams, Henry J. Winser, and Benjamin C. Truman of the New York Times; Jerome B. Stillson of the World; George W. Nichols of the Evening Post; William S. Furay of the Cincinnati Gazette; Cons Millar and Ainsworth Spofford of the Cincinnati Commercial; and the influential editor-correspondent of the Baltimore American, Charles C. Fulton. In the opinion of some of his contemporaries, Times-man Truman was the most brilliantly successful of all the correspondents of the Civil War.

At some other points the author's research appears to be rather thin. Although the blurb on the book cover makes a great point of his having gone "directly to the blanket-sized editions of the big city newspapers" for his basic material, even a superficial examination of his footnote references (the book contains no bibliography) reveals that the author has made much greater use of the editorial pages of those newspapers than of the news telegrams and letters contributed by the "Reporters of the Union." As a result, battle reporting receives surprisingly scant treatment. Nothing is
said, for example, about Whitelaw Reid's account of Gettysburg for the Cincinnati Gazette, one of the two or three best battle reports of the war, nor is there any adequate treatment in the book of the reporting of the Gettysburg campaign. Moreover, Weisberger apparently neglected to consult the Civil War files of several important Northern newspapers—among them the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Baltimore American, the Cincinnati Gazette, the Chicago Journal, and the New York Times, all of which employed professional war correspondents. Only one citation taken directly from the Times, and that for the year 1856, appears anywhere in the book. Many important manuscripts, both at the Library of Congress and elsewhere, were also seemingly overlooked; there is no evidence in the book that any attempt was made to consult pertinent material readily available in the War Department Records of the National Archives; and several important reporter-narratives, among them Benjamin F. Taylor's Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, are not listed in the author's footnotes.

Although Weisberger's quotations from his sources are generally accurate, the same can not be said for his footnote references. It is almost impossible to determine on the basis of the footnotes precisely what citation among several is supposed to back up any particular fact or statement. Roughly one-third of the footnotes which this reviewer was able to check proved inaccurate, either wholly or in part.

In the opinion of this reviewer, the author has portrayed in much too favorable light the war reporting of the New York Herald, the quantity of whose news coverage far surpassed its quality. Few army reporters were as consistently unreliable as the Herald's Frank Chapman (not mentioned in this book), and no Northern newspaper disseminated as many canards through its news columns as did the Herald. On the other hand, although he points out quite properly that the Tribune's news columns were not free from its peculiar editorial bias, Weisberger fails to realize, or at least to make clear, that the Tribune's reporting set a much higher standard from the standpoint of both accuracy and literary value than did that of the Herald and most other Northern newspapers.

A few other minor points may be noted. The statement (p. 19) that there had been newspaper correspondents in Washington "since Jackson's administration" implies that there had not been newspaper correspondents there before 1829. This is untrue. Did Sherman really make a serious effort to "hang Thomas W. Knox" in February, 1863 (p. 108)? A letter written to Admiral Porter by Sherman (February 4, 1863) stated explicitly that "I am going to have the correspondent of the New York Herald tried ... as a spy, not that I want the fellow shot, but because I want to establish the principle that such people can not attend our armies in violation of orders and defy us ..." The statement (p. 170) that George Alfred Townsend was "back in the field in 1864 ... penciling copy by firelight in the Shenandoah Valley" is pure fantasy. Townsend did no army reporting, as he himself made clear in his published reminiscences, between 1862 and March, 1865.
Finally there is no evidence in the author's footnote or anywhere else to sustain the contention that the letter which the Herald gleefully ran in a May, 1862, issue was "allegedly" from the Tribune's managing editor, Sidney Gay, to "Samuel Wilkeson" (p. 216). Wilkeson's connection with the letter is purely a matter of inference, plausible though it may be, on Weisberger's part.

The Weisberger volume is an entertaining book which will make pleasant reading for the historically-minded on a railroad trip or a visit to the seashore, but it leaves much to be said on the subject of Civil War reporting.

Pennsylvania College for Women

J. Cutler Andrews


James H. Peeling, writing in volume XII of the Dictionary of American Biography (1933) states that "Mifflin is one of the important Pennsylvanians of whom an adequate study remains to be made." William Rawle's sketch of Mifflin, published in 1830 in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Memoirs, Peeling regards as unsatisfactory; and, one may add, so is William C. Armor's account in his Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania (1872).

Whether other biographers might have essayed a life of Mifflin had there been adequate source material, whether some have preferred to avoid him because of his alleged complicity in the so-called Conway Cabal, or whether still others have chosen not to become involved in the endless argument as to whether Mifflin was an honest or a dishonest quartermaster general is somewhat beside the point. The fact remains that Thomas Mifflin was a very important person from pre-Revolutionary War days until his death in 1800.

Born on January 10, 1744, the son of a prosperous Quaker merchant in Philadelphia who was likewise very civic-minded, young Mifflin was graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1760. Then followed four years of preparation for a mercantile career. Before entering into a business partnership with his brother George, Thomas Mifflin spent about ten months in Europe, most of it in France, which Rossman believes "no doubt had some influence upon his pro-French sympathies of later life." Following his marriage to Sarah Morris, a cousin, in 1767, he was elected to membership the following year in the American Philosophical Society. Three years later he began his political career when he was appointed a warden of Philadelphia.

The years which followed saw Mifflin occupying a variety of positions: member of the provincial and later the State assembly, president of the Continental Congress, major-general and quartermaster-general in the Continental Army, member of the Board of War, delegate to the Federal Convention of 1787, president of the Supreme Executive Council, and Governor of Pennsylvania for three terms.
The author makes a valiant effort to be subjective, but one discovers early in the book that he plans to defend his subject from at least two charges which he feels has damned Mifflin with posterity: complicity in the Conway Cabal and irregularities as quartermaster-general.

With respect to the former, Rossman does not quite support the position of Bernhard Knollenberg that there never was a positive conspiracy against Washington and that the whole business of a plot was fancy, not fact. For Rossman, the Cabal is a puzzle, the solution to which he does not pretend to have. Furthermore, he takes the stand that, until proved guilty, Mifflin must be held to be innocent. However, the author admits that "the suspicions of Mifflin were widely held at the time, whether well or ill-founded . . .," and that "Mifflin suffered a great loss of prestige."

Another chapter is devoted to a study of the charges of irregularity which were directed at Mifflin as quartermaster-general of the army. After an examination of the available evidence, the author concludes that it has never been proved that Mifflin was guilty of peculation. He asserts that the general wished for an investigation, which, however, was never held. It should, perhaps, be pointed out that at this point Rossman leans heavily upon the comments of Benjamin Rush, whose bitterness towards Washington makes him something less than an unbiased witness. Rossman quotes Rush as saying that " . . . Conway—Mifflin and Lee were sacrificed to the excessive influence and popularity of One Man. . . ."

Although the style of the book is uneven, it is, nevertheless, good reading. Included in its pages are five portraits of Mifflin and several of his contemporaries. There is a satisfactory index. This reviewer's major criticism of the biography is that the author frequently uses quotations without indicating clearly his sources. This volume is an excellent supplement to the works of Charles H. Lincoln, J. Paul Selsam, and R. L. Brunhouse. While the present reviewer had difficulty at times in finding Mifflin in the maze of early Pennsylvania politics, he wishes it to be understood that Mr. Rossman has supplied a long-felt need: a more complete portrait of Thomas Mifflin than has hitherto been presented to students and readers of American history.

The Pennsylvania State University

Burke M. Hermann


In this readable book the authors give a lively account of the ways and means by which the Stamp Act was nullified in the colonies. The study gets its distinctive character from its treatment of several British officials in America: Francis Bernard, governor of Massachusetts; Thomas Hutchinson, lieutenant governor; John Robinson, collector of customs at Newport;
and three stamp distributors—Andrew Oliver for Massachusetts, Jared Ingersoll for Connecticut, and John Hughes for Pennsylvania. The Morgans tell the story of the resistance to the Act by relating the unhappy experiences which were suffered by these men and other British officials when they tried to enforce it. The three outstanding features of the resistance, apart from writings and resolves, were (1) the forcing of resignations of the stamp distributors, (2) the opening of ports in order that vessels might sail without stamped clearance papers, and (3) the closing of courts, the functioning of which in civil cases required the use of legal papers subject to the stamp duties.

Although the authors accept what they regard as the American position in the Stamp Act controversy, refrain from openly defending British officials, and condemn George Grenville for his part in the episode, the net effect of the study is to create sympathy for the men—helpless, isolated, nearly alone, and confronted by overwhelming odds—who suffered for their loyalty to Britain by reason of their efforts to enforce the Act. In this sense the authors exhibit, to this reviewer, a pronounced pro-British point of view. They have little that is good to say for either the men who led the resistance or their methods. The book is profuse in such derogatory expressions as “mob,” “demagogue,” “propaganda,” “snide suggestion,” “riotous inhabitants,” “bribery,” “slander,” “politicians,” “violence,” “impudent malice,” “infection,” “rebellion,” “unruly children.” As a matter of fact, considering the menace of the British measures of 1763-1765 to the Americans, their resistance was remarkably well mannered and restrained. The authors consider the outcome of the struggle (i.e., the eventual establishment of the United States as an independent nation) as unfortunate—even as a disaster. They tell us that John Hughes in Pennsylvania represented “men of good will” and that Thomas Hutchinson was “far-sighted” and at fault only by reason of an excess of “prudence,” whereas James Otis was guilty of “vile attacks.”

The main defect of the book is its failure to explain the menace which the Stamp Act held for the colonists. What is one to say of a book on that Act that fails to mention the crushing taxes which it imposed on American newspapers and pamphlets? The failure to give the provisions of the Stamp Act is all the more unfortunate because the authors give a misleading impression of the terms of the Currency Act and err in stating the provisions of the Sugar Act. By failing to explain the menace of the Stamp Act, they make it appear that its opponents were animated by something akin to innate depravity. “Bostonians,” they say, “sometimes seemed to love violence for its own sake.”

The work is marred by errors in the statement of fact ( . . , “Pennsylvania was chartered in 1685 . . .”), and by an over-simplified, unconvincing, and artificial analysis of the American arguments on the subject of taxation.
(Pottstown, Pa.: The Historical Society of Pottstown, 1953. Pp. xii, 190. Illustrated. Clothbound, $10.00; paperbound, $1.00.

What sort of a local history one shall write can be a troublesome question to the historian in any community. If it is too profound and fully annotated, laymen may not read it. If it is too elementary, other historians may not praise it. The compilers in this instance, according to the Foreword, resisted the temptation to produce a sober, scholarly account of Pottstown "lavishly decorated with asterisks, footnotes, and citations," and met an obligation they felt they owed to the people of their town—to produce a readable layman's history, highly pictorial, and published in both paper and cloth editions. The many contributors made this book a real community project. Illustrations of early maps, manuscripts, and photographs enhance its value. An index should have been added by all means.

Pottstown's history has passed the two-century mark. The table of contents lists three major periods in its growth: Manatawny, 1700-1752; Pottsgrove, 1752-1815; and Pottstown as a borough, 1815-1952. The textual treatment of the first two periods is very brief, compensated, however, by well-chosen illustrations. The Manatawny period notes the arrival of the three pioneers of the iron and steel industry—Thomas Rutter and Thomas Potts, both from Germantown, and Samuel Nutt from Philadelphia. It was John Potts, son of Thomas, who founded the present Pottstown, having built his impressive home, Pottsgrove Manor, near the Manatawny. He planned the town of Pottsgrove in 1752. By the time of the Revolution it had no more than twenty houses and a population of perhaps 100 to 200. In its vicinity at Camp Pottsgrove, Washington had his headquarters. A full-page map of the Camp shows the location of camps, outposts, and hospital. Both the teacher and the pupil will find this material to their taste.

As to the name "Pottsgrove," we are told that it proved "to be quite enduring, as well as often confusing. Before 1815 it could apply to John Potts' home as well as to the town he founded." It remained the official name of the post office until 1829, fourteen years after the borough of Pottstown was created.

Some three-quarters of the pages of this book are devoted to the community's history as a borough: its religion, education, transportation, industry, military history, the press, banking, merchants, public and community services, fraternal orders and women's clubs, to art, sport, and recreation. Most of the 167 illustrations found in this large-size book, nine by twelve inches, appear in connection with the major section just described. The authors and the local Historical Society can well be proud of their product—a local history which young and old can appreciate, well-written, with attractive covers, and illustrated in good taste.

Allentown, Pa.

MELVILLE J. BOYER

The Rise of an Iron Community, published in three installments from 1950 to 1952, traces the economic history of the 288 square-mile tract comprising the political unit of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, from its early settlement to the closing years of the nineteenth century. It is not the vastness of the area or the extent of the industry that warrant recognition of this development, however, but the fact that here the technology of iron making advanced continuously from colonial times to the dawn of the twentieth century.

The author divides his study into two periods: (1) the hundred years of slow development, with small furnaces and forges individually owned making a product for local consumption; (2) the "golden age" from 1840 to 1860, an era of expansion of technological changes, and of outside markets. The closing years of the century, which witnessed the absorption of the locally-owned industries by the big steel corporations, were outside the study.

The foundations of the iron industry in this area, Miller points out, were laid in the rich deposits of magnetic ores in Lebanon's famous "three green hills"; in the unlimited supply of timber for charcoal in the adjacent forests; in the abundance of lime available; and in the water power easily developed from the many rapid streams. It had its beginning with Peter Grubb's "bloomery" established in 1735. It developed through the self-sufficient plantation system, with furnaces and forges producing pig iron, hollow ware, stoves, and farm implements for local consumption. It advanced with the new improvements as they were introduced: the canal and later the railroad taking the place of the wagon as a means of transportation; rock drills driven by steam power supplanting the pick and shovel; and by the middle of the nineteenth century hot blast anthracite furnaces driving out the old cold blast charcoal method of pig iron production. By this time, too, the steam engine had proved to be a more reliable source of power than the water wheel.

The author also gives a picture of an iron plantation, carefully describes the construction of a furnace, explains the forges and the foundries, and gives statistics of labor distribution, of wages and comparative values, and of the financial organization. He reveals a pride in the Cornwall furnace and the part it played in both the American Revolution and the Civil War. He gives great praise to the Coleman family, pioneer iron producers and owners of the famous mines, who continued through three generations to contribute to the industrial life of the region where they maintained their leadership.

To readers of the pamphlet seeking only facts about the iron industry, the study may seem slow in getting to the point, for one-third of the work is devoted to topography, the people, and the establishment of agriculture.
The study shows painstaking care, however, and includes in its brief 196 pages, thirty-three pages of notes and eleven pages of bibliography.

Coraopolis, Pa.  

JESSAMINE D. LEWIS


This pictorial history of Baltimore's architecture from the early Georgian tradition, as it existed there, to the end of the nineteenth century has been a worthy undertaking. Such regional studies of the history of our American architecture contribute much in their own way to a broader knowledge and understanding of the subject as a whole. One may easily err, however, in too provincial an emphasis. But the importance of Baltimore in the cultural development of America is such that a detailed presentation of its architecture has peculiar significance. The authors, too, are architectural historians who recognize proper proportion in the relationship of the specific to the general.

Regional studies of those cities and areas which, in large part, have their roots in the nineteenth century are especially important since this period has not been sufficiently analyzed in detail to allow for a more general characterization of style. There are as yet too many pigeonholes associated with it romantically that have not been correlated into main trends of what may be justifiably termed sound architectural styles. In connection with this period Baltimore has much to offer, and the authors of this work apparently have explored available sources thoroughly. Mr. Henry Russell Hitchcock's thoughtful introduction coordinates for the reader the dispersed factual material of the text and the explanatory, yet sometimes contradictory, captions of the illustrations, and attempts to relate these local problems to broader ones. One regrets, however, that this publication has not been documented more specifically. Its accumulation of facts requires acknowledgment. One may rely of course on the honest scholarship of Eleanor P. Spencer and Richard H. Howland, but a list of the sources to which they have turned, specifically applied, would have added convincing interest and helped to give a more characteristic and appealing flavor to their architectural essay. The location of the letter, for example, written by Latrobe to Godefroy from Pittsburgh in 1808 would be of value to the student of Latrobe since the exact duration of time he spent or worked in Pittsburgh is somewhat uncertain. Similarly the present location and the identity, if possible, of the artist of the painting of Belvidere, illustrated plates 3 and 4, might also be of interest to the historically and visually-minded layman. Perhaps a closer connection might have been worked out with the exhibition, "Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Painting in Maryland," held in 1945 at the Baltimore Museum of Art. In the splendid catalogue for this exhibition one comes on paintings of early buildings which are intriguing though to be sure
they may have been depicted with the freedom of an artist not especially concerned with architectural accuracy. But surely the results of these two exhibitions provide us with an impressively comprehensive account of the past in Baltimore both in architecture and in painting.

Typographically the book is pleasing with attractive and appropriate end papers. The combination, however, of framed and bleeding illustrations is somewhat distracting. The unconventional use of the word "plate" instead of figure is also perplexing and even confusing in certain instances. A case in point is page 29, plates 10, 11, 12, 13.

At times the text is halting, and the language not specific enough in its critical comment for the professional, yet too conscious from the layman's point of view. One wonders momentarily for whom the text has been written. The greatest value of this work perhaps is in the last section called Design for the Industrial City pertaining to the last half of the nineteenth century. This record of the discovery of examples contributes greatly to our knowledge of a period only beginning to be explored. In general the Peale Museum and the Johns Hopkins University, who were responsible for the publication of this work, and its authors are to be congratulated. It should be an incentive for other cities to make known their part in the general development of American architecture. Inspiring too is the interest expressed in this project on the part of so many civic organizations and business firms who, being aware of their environment, are happy to work together to perpetuate its architectural significance.

University of Pittsburgh


Dr. Duffy has done, and done very well, a job which has long needed doing. In 1799, Noah Webster brought out his Brief History of Epidemics and Pestilential Diseases. Since then no one has had the hardihood to undertake a new treatment of the subject.

The paucity of records, their inaccuracy, the absence of medical statistics—all presented formidable obstacles. To these obstacles should be added the medical ignorance of the seventeenth and eighteenth-century physicians, whose diagnoses can seldom be relied upon by the modern student.

After a few pages of introductory generalizations, Dr. Duffy divides his study into topical chapters, according to the nature of the various afflictions which harried our ancestors. The chapters are named "Smallpox," "Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever," "Yellow Fever," Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps," "Respiratory Disease," and "Agues, Fluxes and Poxes" (including malaria, dysentery, typhoid fever, typhus, and venereal disease). The last chapter is twelve pages of "conclusions."

Every conceivable kind of source has been consulted. The author has used the thin secondary materials available but relies principally upon primary
materials. Among these, he has found particularly useful the archives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose missionaries proved peculiarly vulnerable to disease.

More than a third of the book (97 pages) is devoted to smallpox—then a formidable "children's" disease, and one which proved especially lethal to Indians. The author has found that, bad at it was, smallpox was less prevalent than in England and was of diminishing importance at the end of the Colonial period when inoculation was being widely practiced.

In terms of prevalence and social and economic cost, Dr. Duffy considers malaria to have been the leading disease, followed closely by the dysenteries. He believes that the various respiratory diseases (colds, influenza, pleurisy, and pneumonia) deserve third place. Neither typhus nor typhoid seems to have been a major health problem. Yellow fever, which appeared from time to time in the seaboard towns from New York south, was sensational when it appeared, but sometimes more than a generation would go by without its appearing. In the 1730's, New England suffered a devastating diphtheria epidemic which killed more than half the children of many communities. In general, the health of the Colonial Americans tended to improve in the eighteenth century where, in most places, the standards of living had improved.

All of those interested in either Colonial history or the history of medicine and public health are indebted to Dr. Duffy. His book should prove the necessary introduction and stimulus to studies by others on the social consequences of disease in selected communities.

Colorado College

George W. Adams


American Rebels is an anthology of accounts by participants in or witnesses of various events and experiences in the War for American Independence. Professor Dorson has gathered the various accounts in an effort to bring to the general reading public a deepened understanding of the risks, the strains, and the sufferings of the men and women who participated in the war-effort. Two of the accounts selected by Professor Dorson were written by Loyalists, and one who written by the wife of a "Hessian" general who accompanied her husband during the disastrous British invasion of the northern regions of New York State in 1777. The remainder of the selections were taken from the accounts written or dictated by soldiers, seamen, or civilians who supported the cause of American independence.

The first selection in the anthology is taken from a narrative by Jonas Clark, a Harvard graduate, of the opening clash of arms at Lexington. There follows an account from the pen of Ethan Allen of his experiences as a prisoner of war. War at sea, including a description of John Paul Jones' capture of the British frigate Serapis, is reported in the words of Nathaniel Fanning of Stonington, Connecticut. Selections are drawn from the accounts
of George Rogers Clark and John Slover to illustrate the experiences of men who fought in the wilderness beyond the frontiers. There is one account from the "home front"; it consists of some entries from the diary of Sarah Wister, who resided near Philadelphia during the dark days of Germantown and Valley Forge. Miss Wister's jottings tell us of the lighter side of war: of pranks and of flirtations with handsome young officers.

Professor Dorson's selections take the reader from the opening of hostilities at Lexington to the siege of Yorktown. His anthology gives the reader glimpses of combat on land and at sea, of the sufferings of the American army at Valley Forge, and of the struggle for survival of the unfortunate men who were confined in British prisons or on board British prison-ships. Perhaps the anthology could have been strengthened if one of the prisoner-and-escape stories had been omitted and a selection from the diary of one of the French army or navy officers who served in North America had been made available. Perhaps, too, the long narrative of Israel Potter—written long after the end of the war—could have been cut out in favor of an account of the fighting in the Carolinas or a description by some civilian of the economic difficulties experienced in Philadelphia, Reading, or Baltimore. However, further suggestions could lead to an expansion of Dr. Dorson's book into a work of many, many hundreds of pages. Every editor of an anthology is entitled to make his own selections, and Dr. Dorson has picked from the voluminous literature on his subject some of the most readable and most exciting narratives of combat, captivity, suffering, and adventure.

Lehigh University

Emigrants from the Palatinate to the American Colonies in the 18th Century.
By Friedrich Krebs and Milton Rubincam. (Norristown, Pa.: Pennsylvania German Society, 1953. Pp. 32. $1.00.)

This publication makes an original contribution to the history of the Pennsylvania Germans. It lists 168 emigrants from the Palatine lands along and near the Rhine River. The names and data concerning emigration to America were secured by Dr. Krebs, State Archivist, Speyer, Germany, from church records that were in his custody. In order to identify the emigrants, found by Dr. Krebs, with settlers in Pennsylvania having the same names, Mr. Rubincam searched abstracts of wills for Berks, Bucks, Lancaster, and York counties, examined the Tax Lists in the 3rd Series of Pennsylvania Archives, gleaned vol. xxiv of the publications of the Hugenot Society of London (Naturalizations of Foreign Protestants in the American Colonies Pursuant to Statute 13 George II c. 7, edited by M. S. Giuseppe, 1921), and vol. 1 of Strassburger and Hinke's Pennsylvania German Pioneers, published by the Pennsylvania German Society in 1934 as one of its annual volumes.

For a large number of the 168 emigrants Rubincam was able to find data which supplemented the Krebs data. The following entry for one of the emigrants is typical of the 168 entries:
ARNOLD, Casper. A tailor from the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; afterwards of Klingon, Palatinate. Married at Billigheim, May 8, 1750, Mariana Knei, daughter of the Burgomaster of Klingon. Issue: Johann Adam, b. at Klingon, January 25, 1751. Caspar Arnold was listed in tax records of Penns Twp., Northumberland Co. for 1778-80, 1781, 1782, 1783-4, 1785, 1786, and 1787, and Adam Arnold was listed in the records from 1782. (Pa. Archives, 3rd Series, vol. 19, pages 410, 449, 499, 568, 600, 661, 736.)

The Krebs-Rubincam work comprises an additional thorough study undertaken by the Pennsylvania German Society. Both the Society and the authors are to be commended.

Washington, D. C.  

HOMER T. ROSENBERGER

Since June, 1952, the following doctoral dissertations pertaining to Pennsylvania history have been accepted at three Pennsylvania universities:


PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY. Erwin R. Bradley, Post-Bellum Politics in Pennsylvania, 1866-1872.

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

It is unfortunate indeed that when one is called upon to write an appreciative comment on the services of a colleague it is usually a posthumous tribute. It is with a very special pleasure that I undertake to put on paper an expression of the appreciation of the officers and entire membership of the Pennsylvania Historical Association for the seven years of faithful secretarial services rendered by Dr. Philip S. Klein, better known to most of us simply as “Phil.” It is a pleasure in that the gentleman concerned is alive and well and in so being may, we hope, derive some personal satisfaction from knowing that his colleagues are not unappreciative of his work. It is a further pleasure because as one who served as a president while Phil was secretary I am able to testify personally as to the unselfishness and the fine spirit of cooperation with which he undertook every task that came his way.

Most of us realize, I am sure, that it is the secretary who keeps most organizations alive and functioning. He is one official who serves, as a rule, through the administrations of many presidents and so maintains continuity in practical operational matters. He is the person upon whom each succeeding president must rely for advice and guidance. His untiring efforts are essential in carrying forward the routine business of the organization and in advancing its membership and activities. Presidents are “fronts” while secretaries do the work. Phil Klein was appointed secretary of this association on May 18, 1946, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. J. Paul Selsam. Dr. Klein was then twice re-elected, once in 1948 and again in 1951. His resignation became effective July 1, 1953, and was caused by the pressure of his duties as the newly designated chairman of the Department of History at The Pennsylvania State University.

The burdens of the secretary had been growing as the Association was itself growing. Mrs. Dorothy Klein gave unstintingly of her time to help Phil with the growing burden. At long last, we were able to secure the cooperation of the then College administration in allocating some $900 to the Department of History as a grant-in-aid each year to provide badly needed clerical assistance. Mrs. Klein then became a part-time assistant secretary, as it were, and further helped develop and systematize the functions of the office.

It is therefore, a great pleasure to be able to express to both Dorothy and Phil Klein the deep appreciation of this Association for their able and untiring devotion to the advancement of its activities over a period of some seven years. Much of the continued growth and improvement taking place within the Association in that seven years may be credited properly to their able work as a secretarial and clerical combination. We do appreciate it and we want you to know that we do. That is why I was asked to prepare this little statement and I do hope I have succeeded in expressing that sense of obligation and appreciation we all bear toward the Kleins.

S. K. Stevens